FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1850. [NO. 1722.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

NOTICE.

THE Plank Road Company having used portions of the old public road between the Town of Fayetteville and A. McPherson's, 6 miles from the Town, have prepared a road South of the Plank Road way, as by the Charter of the Company they were bound to do.

All persons are notified, that the Company will hereafter strictly enforce the penalty, which the Charter authorizes, against all who travel the Plank Road without the payment of Toll.

By order of the President and Directors.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1850. 21-4w

PLANK ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for the construction of that part of the road of this Company between Carthage, Moore county, and Johnsonville, in the county of Randolph.

Proposals for any part, or for all the work, including Grading, Planking, Bridging, &c., will be received. Specifications of the manner in which the work is to be done, may be had on application at the office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer.
F. & W. P. R. Co. Office, Fayetteville, May 27, 1850. 21-

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up, as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

Store House and Appurtenances, FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

Brilliant Lotteries, FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$31,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 67, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 15, 1850.
66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $31,000, 1 Prize of 19.000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,878, 15 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.			
Certificates of packages of 22 wholes			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	27 50

$72,000!
$24,000! $16,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class F, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 22, 1850.
15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $72,000, 1 ditto of 24,000, 1 ditto of 16,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,300, 1 of 3,140, 10 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2.000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 500, 395 of 300, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$240 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	30 00

$36,000!
$18,000! $10,000!
20 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 72, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 29, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $36,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,710, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
21tf-pd)

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.
Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase to the following pieces of LAND:

100 acres adjoining Colin McRae, Esq., about one mile distant from Lockfish Factory.

150 acres near the Camden Road, and about equal distance from Rockfish and Beaver Creek Factories. Improvements sufficient for the accommodation of a small family. The Land is said to be good for cultivation, and is well watered and heavily timbered.

A small Farm about six miles West of Fayetteville, adjoining the Beaver Creek lands of Daniel Baker, Esq.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

COOK & TROY.
May 20, 1850. 20-3w

NOTICE.

A Valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill for Sale.

THE MILLS are all in good repair, having been newly built, together with 1620 acres of beautiful pine Lands, affording a first rate supply of good timber for the saw, and a part of said land is valuable hickory grub land, suitable for cotton or any species of husbandry. But a small portion of the land is under cultivation, being mostly wood land. The above Land and Mills are situated in Richmond county, N. C., on Naked Creek, formerly the Mills of Sol. Bostick. Any person wishing to purchase will call on the undersigned, 2 miles North of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the Guilford Road.

GEO. NORTHAM.
May 13, 1850. 20-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 8th day of June next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M., a Lot containing one-quarter of an acre, on the South side of Person street, in said Town, at present in the occupancy of James Sundy and Nathan Sikes. Sold to effect a division among the heirs of John Mullins.

Terms, 6 months' credit; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 15, 1850. 20ts

TEACHER WANTED.

A FEW Gentlemen in the Town of Cheraw, S. C., wish to employ a Teacher, to take charge of a small School, composed of boys and girls, not exceeding twenty in number. Applicants must be qualified to teach all the branches usually taught in village Academies.

A salary of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid in quarterly instalments. Address—post paid,

THOS. E. POWE.
Cheraw, May 16, 1850. 20-3w

To Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Fourth Instalment of twelve and a half per cent. per share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be due on the 15th of June next.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.
May 14. 19-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.
May 11, 1850. 19tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE.

Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, and Dry Goods, at N. York Prices.

IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.

WOLF & CO.,

OF New York City, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, to their entirely new and fashionable assortment of *Superior Ready-made* CLOTHING, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.; along with a small but well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best Clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a Branch of one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, and the undersigned are privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price, one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, see, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent in buying our Clothing.

South-East corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Sampson & Worms.
May 10, 1850. 19-4w

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Wanting an Owner.

BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.
April 29, 1850. 17

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.
Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., April 16, 1850. } 16tf

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Jesse Peacock, of Barnwell C. H., South Carolina, sometime in March last, his negro man NAT, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slim built, and of light black color, and has hernia of the right side. Said fellow Nat was purchased from J. W. Alford, Esq. of Alfordsville, N. C., and to which place he has no doubt made his way back. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any safe jail in North or South Carolina, so that his master may get him, or twenty-five dollars with all necessary expenses if delivered to the subscribers in Charleston, S. C.

THOS. RYAN & SON.
Charleston, May 17, 1850. 20-5w

SALISBURY *Young Ladies' Institution.*

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.
April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.

WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., April 8, 1850. } 14tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: An examination of the Congressional Reports shows us, that—while the Representatives of the people are busily striving to settle the vexed question of the day—the people themselves have time for some thought about the business concerns of life. Amidst the multitude of petitions, which are daily showered upon Congress, we find a large number of them protesting against an odious and oppressive monopoly, a fraudulent imposition upon the people of the United States: and asking the repeal, or, at least, an act declaratory of the meaning, of an act by which the patent for the Woodworth Planing Machine was renewed and extended for seven years from the 27th day of December 1849.

The questions, which most naturally suggest themselves upon the reading of these petitions, and to which I beg to call your attention, in as brief a manner as possible, are the following: Is this the monopoly, odious, grievous, and oppressive, which it is represented to be? If so, is it a burden, necessary, in order to secure to genius the reward of it's invention? If not, is it an unjust monopoly, secured by a fraudulent imposition upon Congress? And then the question which most interests us all is, what will be its effect upon the people of North Carolina?

That it is a monopoly, and seeks to be such, is admitted by the assignees themselves. Indeed, it is their avowed purpose, at all hazards, and at every cost, *to monopolize.*

That it is *odious* is evident from the great number of petitions, signed by all classes, and conditions of men, which pour in upon Congress from all parts of the Union, North and South.

That it is grievous and oppressive is a fact borne upon the very face of the claim. It claims the *exclusive* privilege to dress lumber in all the U. States. It charges upon all machines, now in use—whether invented prior or subsequent to the original Woodworth patent, however different in principle and mode of operation—that they are infringements of this patent; and seeks to maintain its charges and claims by vexatious suits, and through the influence of bribery and corruption.

That it is unjust, and unnecessary as a reward of skill and genius, there is ample evidence before the country. Gen. Dawson, of Georgia, declared, in his place in the Senate, that there had been abundant evidence before the Committee charged with the investigation of this matter, to show that William W. Woodworth—the heir of the inventor—had received, from one individual alone, *one hundred thousand dollars* as the purchase money for one-half of the *exclusive* right for the United States. This assertion was made before the Senate, where salaried Attornies were sitting, *as members*, and, yet, *it was not denied.*—This evidence was elicited before the Committee, where the assignees appeared as applicants for a still greater extension, to commence in 1857; and where all the evidence that could be brought in their favor, was called; and, yet, it could not be kept down. Evidence, elicited under such circumstances, is, surely, entitled to weight; and, it is certain that it had its effect upon that Committee; for, they met with views strongly in favor of the renewal, and adjourned, with a decided and unanimous recommendation against it. Apart from all this, it is a fact beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt—that, whereas William Woodworth, the inventor, was a poor man, at the time of obtaining his patent; William W. Woodworth, his representative and heir, is now wealthy. They have enjoyed the exclusive right to this patent since the 27th December, 1828—they have, still, the exclusive right for seven years from the 27th December, 1849—they have sold renewed rights at each renewal of the patent, and they have received hundreds of thousands of dollars for individual, city, and State monopolies. At the same time, the present assignees are not Machinists, they have nothing to do with the building and furnishing of machines to purchasers; but they sell merely the *abstract right to run* the Woodworth Machine. Their necessary expenses, therefore, have been comparatively trifling. What expenses may have accrued from vexatious suits instituted by themselves, selfish attempts to break down the genius of all others, your Correspondent does not know, nor is it a matter for the public to inquire into. It is enough for us to know, that these expenses were entirely unnecessary, brought upon themselves—that their receipts have been amply sufficient to gratify even the most unreasonable desires of covetous men—that, if they had been satisfied with their legitimate rights, they might have been, and that to all appearances, they are now, rolling in wealth.

Again; was this last extension fraudulently obtained? To answer this, it is necessary to propound another question—how was it obtained? The term of extension—according to a previous renewal—had but just begun; that renewal extended from the 27th day of December 1842, to the 27th of December, 1849. As early within that time as the session of '44 and '45, these assignees appear before Congress, and ask a still further extension of seven years—to commence at the expiration of that renewal—27th December, 1849. They ask it (mark the impudence!) as an act of justice to American ingenuity. They plead that the inventor had been subjected to so many, and such heavy expenses, that his invention, instead of yielding a profit, had actually involved him; and, in support of their plea, they offer a statement of their receipts and expenditures. Now, I charge that this was a false statement. Of the *seven* years, over which the renewal extended, but *two* had expired, and it was impossible, from the very nature of the case, that they could have made any thing like an approximate estimate for the next five years. If, in any event, we could suppose it possible that every individual right could have been sold within that time and the assignees could have estimated the probable amount of their receipts, it still happens, in this particular instance, that things took an entirely different course. In the larger cities (where the business was larger, more complicated, more fluctuating, impossible to be estimated) the rights were not *sold* at a stated sum, but were *rented*, as it were, for a certain proportion of the gross receipts of each individual establishment, to be paid quarterly under oath. Now, unless the whole work which these machines would accomplish in five years and the average price of the manufactured article, could be ascertained, it would be impossible for the assignees to say whether or not they would be rewarded for the ingenuity of a man long before in his grave. If these things are impossible (and no one who understands the fluctuating nature of the business will deny it) then, the statement, upon which Congress acted, was *a false statement*, and *the charge of fraud is established.*

Now, it cannot be supposed for a moment, that Congress would thus wilfully and shamelessly impose upon the people whom they represented. There was no reason for the imposition—their interest (if interest could sway them) pointed to an opposite course of conduct. We must conclude, therefore, that Congress was deceived; and it is easy to understand the manner, in which they permitted the deception. Those, whom it most concerned, knew that the Woodworth assignees had been enriched by the patent; and that there was no just ground for an extension. Consequently, they did not expect an application for an extension—least of all, did they expect it in the commencement of the previous renewal. This being the state of the case, there was no opposition whatever to the application. It was taken up by Congress, *perhaps upon the recommendation of one of these salaried attorneys*—Wm. W. Woodworth, himself, being a member of the lower House—passed, as a long list of private bills are passed, without knowing any thing of its merits: and the whole country was astounded when the facts became known. The suspicion which was created by this very early application was sustained by a subsequent examination of the facts of the case.

But, let us look a little further into the circumstances conclusive of the fraud.—The deed was done, the act was passed, the extension was granted. For what? Of course for the extension of the original patent, of the original invention, with the original specification attached, according as it was drawn up by the inventor himself. But in the following July, there is entered upon the Patent Office books—between the going out of one Commissioner, and the coming in of another—an entirely *new specification*, not explanatory, not for an alleged insufficiency in the original, *but one, which a Jury in Baltimore has decided to be not for the same invention as the original.* This new specification was not drawn by the *inventor.* He was dead—he never made such claims—his assignees knew better what he invented than he himself knew. It was drawn by these assignees, for the purpose of covering all the late improvements; and, *it is under this specification, that they now claim the right of monopoly.* I state facts, Mr. Editor; the conclusion is obvious.

I have but one more question to answer, Mr. Editor, and, as it is the most important of all, I trust that you will bear with me a little longer. What will be the effect upon North Carolina if these extravagant pretensions are sustained by Congress and by the Courts of the Country?

North Carolina is essentially a pine growing State—the products of that tree form, by far, the greatest portion of her exports—lumber is the chief of those products. North Carolina, therefore, has a paramount interest in this question.

The right of running the Woodworth machine *for the whole State*, has been purchased by a firm in Wilmington. By the deed of assignment, those persons are restricted to the use of two machines only. In their shipments, they are restricted to the cities of Norfolk and Richmond and those lying South of them, with the exception of New Orleans, from which they are excluded. They cannot ship, nor can they sell, directly or indirectly, or to any one who intends, directly or indirectly, to carry or send the lumber within the excluded limits. These are the restrictions. Any one who doubts it can find full confirmation of my assertion by a reference to the deed of assignment as registered in the Patent Office. These are the restrictions, and they amount to this: that two machines are to limit the exports of dressed lumber from North Carolina to the amount of the work which they can accomplish; and that these exports are to be sent to the Southern markets—most of them abounding in lumber. Whatever may be the result of the contest in support of their claims, therefore, it is easy to see that our Wilmington friends—the Woodworth assignees—will do the work without receiving the benefit. What are those claims?

The proprietors of the patent claim the exclusive right to dress lumber in all the United States; and the proprietors for North Carolina, claim the exclusive right for all of that State. But that is not all. They claim the exclusive right to dress boards, plank, and all other material—not lumber only, but wood in any manner, shape or form. Now since the proprietors for North Carolina are restricted to the use of two machines: therefore, two machines are to dress all the lumber, shingles, staves, and all other materials which are permitted to be dressed in the whole State of North Carolina. What is to be the effect of all this?

In the town of Wilmington, for instance, there are ten planing machines in operation, or nearly ready for operation. It is presumed that those machines can be profitably employed. That the proprietors of those machines will be grievously injured, if the Woodworth pretensions are sustained, is scarcely a matter of speculation! it is to the effect upon the community that I invite attention, and that can be shown in a very few words. The price of dressed lumber in that place is $20 per thousand feet—the price of rough lumber is from $12 to $14 per thousand feet. From this, we see, that the cost of manufacturing is, at least *one-third* of the full cost of the manufactured article, and *one-half* of the full cost of the rough material. This cost of *manufacturing*, however, is what is proposed to take away from her; and the loss to the town will be, *at least* one-third of the full value of all the dressed lumber which is now manufactured there. But, is this all? As much rough lumber is now shipped from Wilmington as can be sold: If they are prevented from shipping lumber in the manufactured state, therefore, it cannot be shipped at all; and the loss to the town will be the *full value* of the quantity now manufactured there. But this is not all? Every vessel that goes into the port of Wilmington leaves there from $200 to $500, in the shape of disbursements—commissions, pilotage, labor of loading and discharging—and sometimes, repairs. Now, if this manufactured article is taken from the exports, there is, of course, so much less demand for vessels. Fewer vessels will visit the port, and a less amount of money be disbursed among, not only the merchants, but the day laborers about the wharves. This affects especially, in a greater or less degree, the merchants of the interior, for the fewer the number of vessels that habitually visit the place, the *higher* will be the freights of all imported articles.

There is yet another branch of industry which must be sacrificed to the pretensions of these selfish monopolists. A number of machines for dressing shingles, and staves, and making barrels, which are now in use in Wilmington—every thing which dresses wood or any other material, must yield to the claims of the Woodworth Assignees. The loss to the town of Wilmington, then, may be summed up in a very few words. It is the full value, the gross receipts of all the dressed lumber, now manufactured in that market—the gross receipts of all the dressed shingles, staves and barrels; and the gross receipts for disbursements of all the vessels which have been employed in freighting those articles. I say *gross receipts*, because the expenses are paid out in Wilmington. I say *manufactured*, because it matters but little whether the articles be shipped or not, for if they are not manufactured for home consumption they must be bought of the monopolists, and reduce their shipments, or brought from abroad, which is even worse.

These remarks will apply with equal force to all of our seaport towns, for, in all of them, *lumber* is the chief article of export. Like Wilmington, they must yield to the unreasonable demands of these selfish monopolists, for their claim is to the *exclusive privilege* for the whole State of North Carolina. I know not how many machines may now be in use within these towns, nor does it matter. It matters but little, also, whether or not *dressed* lumber enters, at all, into the list of their exports. Lumber does, and if it is not dressed *now*, it soon will be. The business is beginning to extend itself over the whole lumber country. The Southern people are beginning to find that they can manufacture at home, and save to themselves, at least the difference of freight, and the profit of manufacturing. Every lumber market, therefore, must lose, either a profit which they are now enjoying, or one which they have, to an absolute certainty, in the prospective. Indeed, in one point of view, the other towns of the State would be worse off, even, than Wilmington, for they would all be reduced to that last alternative, of which I have before spoken. The Wilmington Assignees are restricted to the use of two machines only. These machines are now in operation, and will continue to operate in Wilmington alone.—For home consumption, therefore, her sister towns will be dependent upon the use of the common hand plane (if that will be permitted) or they will be

out the whole United States, entirely in their own hands, and can fix their own rates of manufacture—their own price for the manufactured article.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me make one more suggestion, and I am done. If there be any thing in the fixed law of supply and demand, then the extremely injurious effects of this monopoly will not, *can not* be confined within the limits of any town or county. They must extend, and be most sensibly felt throughout the whole State. Surely it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this suggestion. A reduction in the sales of lumber must produce a corresponding reduction in the purchases of timber; and the depression of the general trade of these places must cause even that reduced quantity of timber to command a greatly reduced price. Every man, living in the pine region of North Carolina, therefore, is personally, pecuniarily interested in this matter; and every man within the State, is deeply interested as a citizen of the State. If this communication can induce them to look into the matter, and test, for themselves, it's merits, my object will be fully accomplished.

The proprietors of this patent are again before Congress, and (although their late extension did not commence till 27th December last) they have been before Congress since the commencement of the session, seeking a still further extension of fourteen years from December 27th, 1856. They have produced the same fraudulent statement of receipts and expenditures. Under the head of expenditures, they have named a very heavy item to defray the expenses of suits which have been, *and which are to be brought* (mark it well Mr. Editor) *by themselves*—thereby shadowing forth, very clearly, their whole object. To put a stop to every other machine in the country, and to require that country to bear the expenses of their vexatious litigation. It matters not that a Jury of twelve men have decided their late specification to be for a different invention from the original. If that specification is now legalized by an act of Congress, then indeed, will they have full sweep of the country. The Senate has indignantly rejected their application in Committee. The House (before whom they brought it in a different form) has laid it upon the table. But the country should not be satisfied with this. A monopoly hangs over them for the next seven years. Repeal should be the word—repeal of an act fraudulently obtained, odious in itself, grievously oppressive to the whole people. There can be on objection on the score of vested rights, for most of the assignments are conditional. And, if they were not, the greatest good of the greatest number should be secured—relief should be granted to the old assignees whose *vested rights* have been destroyed by the extension. Every State almost, North and South, has been heard in the walls of the Capitol through their petitions. North Carolina is more deeply interested than any other, and can not do less. As yet, she has not been heard.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, for my facts, I refer to the records at Washington, copies of which any man can obtain through his Representative at a very small cost. N.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Crescent City, arrived at New York, we have accounts from California.

Col. Jack Hays, formerly of the Texan Rangers, has been elected Sheriff of San Francisco. Sacramento City has again been badly inundated.

John H. Peebles and Lieuts. Bache and Browning, and two others, were drowned while on an expedition to Trinidad Bay.

There had been a large fire at Sacramento City, which destroyed property to the amount of $60,000.

Business generally was depressed.—Lumber was scarcely worth the freight, and property was declining in value.

Factories in Petersburg.—With the exception of Battersea, Ettricks, Matoaca, and Mechanics' Cotton Factories—all of which are at half work, and of course on half wages—all the other Petersburg Cotton Factories, (the "Washington," the "Eagle," the "Merchants'," and the "Canal,") have stopped operations to await the coming of better times. This step, imposed as it was by a stern necessity, must create great distress, as a large number of men, women and children, who depend upon their wages at these establishments for their daily bread, have been thrown out of employment.—*Petersb'g Int.*

It is stated in some of the papers that Ellwood Fisher is to be the Editor of the Southern organ to be established at Washington.

Our Democratic neighbor, the *Journal*, avers that Fisher "was, a few years ago, one of the most able and active Abolition lecturers in the State of Ohio." Is it possible? It is not many months since the *Journal* published, not only in its columns, but in pamphlet form, and lauded it highly, an essay by the same Fisher on the Southern States, giving an extravagantly wrought picture of their wealth, products, &c. We then pronounced said Fisher a humbug. A nice man indeed he is for the Editorial chair of an exclusive Southern organ. But how did it happen that our neighbor was so much in love with him last year, when his essay appeared?

Wilmington Chronicle.

Seeing the Elephant.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says that no less than eighty returning California emigrants came passengers on the St. Paul from St. Joseph. The majority of them made a start across the Plains, met with the elephant, counted the two rings on his tail, were satisfied, and backed out.

Surrender of a Beauty.—The celebrated Madame Recamier, who died in Paris last Spring, was in her day one of the most fascinating of her sex, and exerted a prodigious influence by her talents, grace and beauty through a long series of years. The duration of her personal attractions extended far beyond the ordinary term, but when at length the long bright day drew toward a close, no declining beauty ever accepted with more amiable candor the realization of the unwelcome truth that "all that's bright must fade" some time or other. "Ah, my dear, she replied, to a friend who was complimenting her on her defiance of time, "when I saw that the little boys in the street no longer turned to look at me, I knew that all was over."

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

In a Postscript to a part of last week's Observer, we gave a brief account of the failure of the Expedition against Cuba. We now subjoin the particular accounts since received.

The Charleston Mercury gives the following on the authority of an officer of high rank in the Expedition:—

SKETCH OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LATE LIBERATING ARMY OF CUBA.

On the 15th May, when near the Island of Muheres, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamer Creole.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State.

The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition were sent towards New Orleans, and the steamship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the Northern coast of Cuba.

The commander of the expedition, Gen. Narciso Lopez, believed that that city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars seized and taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the Liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison.

But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran, were entirely disappointed, and the expedition, in consequence, has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At two o'clock on the night of the 18th, the steamer succeeded in landing within a few yards of the wharf, and after some delay, a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by single files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in the disembarkation. By the previous order of the Commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: the Kentucky Regiment first; the Louisiana Regiment second, and the Mississippi Battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky Regiment were detached under their Lieutenant Colonel to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent egress if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company (A) of the Mississippi battalion was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c. whom we had learned, would leave for Matanzas at six o'clock, a. m.

After a sharp contest this company succeeded in taking possession of the Railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citadel. In the efforts of our men to storm this place, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same citadel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, the three divisions, respectively under their Major and Lieut. Colonels, made a combined attack upon the Citadel.

While this was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the great Square of the town, fired into the Mississippi battalion from the windows. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding immediately ordered two of its companies (B and C) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieutenant Colonel they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the Citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the meantime Company (D) of the Mississippi battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the Citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing General Lopez, without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citadel, detached this independent company to that duty.—They gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sun-rise, a torch was lighted by Gen. Lopez's own hands, against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless the Spanish Garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapetted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship, and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them *back again* on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening begun in the town.

This was occasioned by an attack from a party of about thirty mounted lancers, and from eighty to a hundred infantry, who charged upon us with great boldness, but who were repulsed after losing considerable of their number in killed and wounded.

The Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they with the Louisianians did their whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi Battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General-in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow-soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she ran hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity, the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. Lopez informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, on the Northwest coast of the Island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reasons of the scarcity of ammunition, the absence of artillery, the scanty supply of coal for the vessel, the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the Liberating Standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port, and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. Gen. Lopez was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day, as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man-of-war steamer came quartering down upon us. She had been hunting us from Cardenas.

We led her into the port a very few moments; but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town we could not land.

The Spaniard bore down on us, and would with her Paixhan guns have destroyed us had not the United States Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that not one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewellery store came into their possession during the night, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not an article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave some of our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded—that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark on the evening of the nineteenth we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by General Lopez's positive orders we abandoned it, and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba, and fighting for its liberation as most of the troops desired to do.

Gen. Lopez and several of his officers took passage on board the Isabel at Key West, and arrived at Savannah and Charleston on the 26th. Gen. Gonzalez, one of Gen. Lopez's aids, and Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky regiment, both wounded, but not dangerously, remain at Key West. Capt. Logan, of the Kentucky regiment, died the day after the Creole left Cardenas, and his body was consigned to the deep.

Despatches were received in Charleston by the Collector of the Port, from our Consul at Havana, stating that there were about one hundred prisoners in confinement in that city, charged with having been concerned in the invading expedition, who would be tried by Court Martial, and requesting that an American vessel of war should at once be ordered there. An abstract of these despatches was transmitted to the State Department by telegraph.

SAVANNAH, May 26.

Much excitement was occasioned last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopez and his Aid, by the United States Marshal, in pursuance of orders received by telegraph from the President of the United States. They were examined before Judge Nichols, of the District Court, but there being no evidence to criminate the parties, they were discharged. The Court Room was much crowded, and the result was received with great cheering. A large number of persons escorted the General to his lodgings, where he delivered an address, in which he announced his determination to prosecute his plans on Cuba at all hazards. The General is of very pleasing manners, with a highly intelligent countenance. He left this morning at 7 o'clock, for Mobile.

A letter from Havana to the Charleston Mercury says, that "during the day the invaders held undisturbed possession—no property was destroyed or taken away.—The men paid for all they took. The steamer left five or six drunken men on shore. Lopez took with him the Governor and two officers, whom he afterward put on board a schooner outside the harbor, on condition that the lives of the men left behind, should be spared," (who, says a letter from Cardenas, were put in the stocks.)

A letter direct from Cardenas to the same paper says that the invaders "robbed the public treasury" of what money was in it.

A letter from Key West says that the invaders brought 50 prisoners with them from Cardenas. Also, that they brought off 7 slaves, who were delivered up to the Spanish Consul, and by him despatched to their owners at Cardenas. The citizens of Key West, (a small village,) were in great apprehension that the destitute gang would levy a contribution on them, or commit some other outrage.

The Editor of the Spanish paper in New York has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, on a charge of setting on foot the expedition.

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

We add the Spanish account, as translated from the official Gazette of Havana of May 22d:

Interesting.—We have just learned the arrival at this port of Lieut. Col. Sr. D. Flencio Ceruti, most worthy Lieutenant Governor of Cardenas. We have immediately endeavored to obtain information of the occurrences in that place.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, and when no one could suspect their presence in those waters, the robbers landed in Cardenas. Immediately that the brave Lieutenant Governor D. Florencio Ceruti was made acquainted with that fact, he put himself at the head of the small detachment of seventeen men, making with these a truly heroic resistance, to the extreme even of sustaining the fire set to four houses in which he had successively entrenched himself and his men, until they fell into the hands of the enemy, after having spent their last cartridge.

Whilst this was taking place all the inhabitants abandoned the town, not even leaving behind women or children, thereby showing unequivocally the horror and aversion inspired in them by the presence of the foreign robbers.

At half-past six they were attacked by fifty men belonging to the Leon infantry, twenty lancers, and upwards of thirty citizens, natives of the Basque provinces, in the greater part, who, under the command of D. Leon Fontun, commander of Guamacora, hastened from the neighboring places, and compelled them to re-embark precipitately, after leaving on the field many slain, and carrying with them wounded the so-called Col. White, and forty more of their followers.

One circumstance above all others has called our attention; that the convicts, whom the invaders set at liberty, afterwards took arms against them, and gave unequivocal proof that even that benefit was hateful to them, having received it from the hands of pirates.

The Governor of Matanzas, who, as is already well known, had left with troops upon learning of the pirates' invasion on Sunday last, arrived at Cardenas on the morning of Monday, and found legal authority already re-established, by the before-mentioned commander of Guamacora.

Thus have cowardly fled, from a handful of our brave soldiers, those miserable men, who aspired no less than to destroy our property and peace; but if they have thought by their shameful flight to evade the punishment their criminal daring deserves, we believe they will be mistaken. It will be very difficult for them to escape the pursuit of our naval forces, much more so when they are followed by so gallant, intrepid, and determined a General as his excellency Sr. D. Francisco Amero y Penaranda, chief of this naval station, who, as our readers already knew, had no sooner gone out to sea, than he made the important capture which has placed in the possession of our authorities two vessels, with upwards of one hundred prisoners, among them fourteen leaders, and the correspondence of the invading canaille.

While we are enabled to obtain more ample news, this capital continues presenting the most warlike and martial appearance, the animation increases, and the enthusiasm is unlimited.

An account published in the Savannah Republican says that the invaders met with a hot reception from all parts of the town, being fired upon from the walls, houstops, windows, &c.

Eighty-four doubloons were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West, and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

If the statement of one of the officers can be relied on, the men who were taken prisoners on board the captured vessels *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud* were a portion of the recruits who, having become dissatisfied, had withdrawn from the expedition before the landing at Cardenas.

While the invaders remained at Cardenas they collected for their own use from the citizens all the horses, arms, ammunition, &c. which they could find. The number of convicts whom they liberated from the jail was about 150.

The Cuban Buccaneers.—The ridiculous failure of this expedition of adventurers has tended to divert the public mind from a consideration of the real character of the enterprise. If there ever existed such a thing as piracy, this is it. It was undertaken by men, who had no pretext of right in Cuba—who had no wrongs there to redress—who were not invited nor desired by the inhabitants to come to their assistance—who, for plunder and power, made war upon a people, with whom we are at peace, and to whom we are bound by the sacred ties of treaty obligations. The leader of this expedition (Gen. Lopez) is neither a native nor a citizen of Cuba. He was born in South America, and is a vagabond and adventurer. A band composed of such materials organise and invade a peaceful community—they burn houses, rob, and murder men, women and children! This is their achievement, and if it does not constitute piracy, we do not know what piracy is.

Richmond Whig.

Later from Havana.—By the brig Argus, Capt. Kean, which arrived here yesterday, we have Havana dates to the 24th inst. There was a report prevalent in Havana when the Argus left, that some of the troops of Gen. Lopez had landed on the South side of Cuba, and had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. The report occasioned great excitement, and large numbers of troops had left for the supposed scene of action.

We have every reason to believe, from information derived from individuals prominent in the late demonstration on Cardenas, that the foregoing rumor is without the slightest foundation.

Charleston Mercury, May 30.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says.—

When the proposition to employ our naval force for the purpose of arresting this expedition was under consideration, Gen. Taylor was approached from distinguished and influential quarters, with advice against the policy of such interference as a political movement; he immediately replied, that his duty under the act of 1818 was clear and positive, and no motives of expediency could dissuade him from fulfilling it honestly and firmly. His decision was immediately communicated to the proper heads of Departments, and the orders for the naval movement followed.

Cuba.—The population of this island, it is stated, in 1841 was 1,007,624, and in 1846 only 898,752. In 1849 the total value of its agricultural productions, dairy and domestic animals, was $59,791,462. The statement of the exports from the island shows a steady annual decline in amount.

A Sensible Negro.—Sam, a negro man, belonging to Wm. S. Mallory, esq. who went out in the bark John G. Colley, to California, about fifteen months ago, returned home on Sunday morning, having come by way of the Isthmus, and thence to New York, in which city he remained a week. With every opportunity of retaining his freedom, acquired by visiting so many places where slavery does not exist, he preferred, very sensibly, to return to his master. Sam didn't travel through the so called non slaveholding countries for nothing.—*Norfolk Herald.*

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

Nearly 400 citizens of Newburyport, Mass. having presented an address of thanks to Mr. Webster for his great speech of March last, he sent them the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 8th of April, approving the sentiments of my speech, delivered in the Senate on the 7th of March last. As considerable differences of opinion prevail in Massachusetts on the subject of that speech, it is grateful to receive, in a letter so respectably and numerously signed, opinions so decidedly concurring with my own.

Circumstances have occurred, within the last twenty years, to create a new degree of feeling at the North on the subject of slavery; and from being considered, as it was at the adoption of the constitution, mainly as a political question, it has come to be regarded, with unusual warmth, as a question of religion and humanity. It is obvious enough that the Government of the United States has no control over slavery, as it exists in the several States. Its proper jurisdiction, in this respect, is confined to its own Territories, except so far as it is its duty to see that that part of the constitution which respects the surrender of fugitive slaves be carried fairly and honestly into execution.

The Constitution of the United States, in the 2d section of the 4th article, declares:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This provision of the constitution seems to have met with little exception or opposition, or none at all, so far as I know, in Massachusetts. Every body seems to have regarded it as necessary and proper. The members of the convention of that State for adopting the constitution were particularly jealous of every article and section which might in any degree entrench on personal liberty. Every page of their debate evinces this spirit.—And yet I do not remember that any one of them found the least fault with this provision. The opponents and deniers of the constitution of this day have sharper eyes in discerning dangers to liberty than General Thompson, Holder Slocum, and Major Nason had, in 1788; to say nothing of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and others, friends of the constitution; and among them the very eminent men who were delegates in that convention from Newburyport: Rufus King, Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, and Jonathan Titcomb.

The latter clause, quoted above, it may be worth while to remark, was borrowed from the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, which was drawn up by that great man of your own county, and a contemporary of your fathers, Nathan Dane.

Mr. Dane had very venerable New England authority for the insertion of this provision in the ordinance which he prepared.

In the year 1643 there was formed a confederation between the four New England colonies, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven; and in the 8th article of that confederation it is stipulated as follows, viz:

"It is also agreed, that if any servant run away from his master into any other of these confederated jurisdictions, that, in such cases, upon the certificate of one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be delivered, either to his master, or any other that pursues, and brings such certificate or proof." And in the "Articles of Agreement," entered into in 1650, between the New England colonies and "the delegates of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherland," it was stipulated that "the same way and course" concerning fugitives should be observed between the English Colonies and New Netherland, as had been established in the "Articles of Confederation," between the English Colonies themselves.

On the 12th of February, 1793, under the administration of Gen. Washington, Congress passed an act for carrying into effect both these clauses of the constitution. It is entitled, "*An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.*"

The first two sections of this law provide for the case of fugitives from justice. * * * The last two sections of the act respect persons held to labor in any of the United States or Territories, escaping into any other State or Territory; and are in these words:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the Territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district court of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made; and upon proof, to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, or on account of, the said injuries, or either of them. [*Approved February* 12, 1793.]

It will be observed, that in neither of the two cases, does the law provide for the trial of any question whatever by jury, in the State in which the arrest is made. The fugitive from justice is to be delivered, on the production of an indictment or a regular affidavit, charging the party with having committed the crime; and the fugitive from service is to be removed to the State from which he fled, upon proof, before any authorized magistrate, in the State where he may be found, either by witnesses or affidavit, that the person claimed doth owe service to the party claiming him, under the laws of the State from which he fled. In both cases the proceeding is to be preliminary and summary; in both cases the party is to be removed to the State from which he fled, that his liabilities and his rights may all be there regularly tried and adjudged, by the tribunal of that State, according to its laws. In the case of an alleged fugitive from justice, charged with crime, it is not to be taken for granted, in the State to which he has fled, that he is guilty. Nor in that State is he to be tried or punished. He is only to be remitted for trial to the place from which he came. In the case of the alleged fugitive from service, the courts of the State in which he is arrested are not to decide that, in fact, or in law, he does owe service to any body. He, too, is only to be remitted, for an inquiry into his rights, and their proper adjudication, to the State from which he fled; the tribunals of which understood its laws, and are in the constant habit of trying the question of slavery or no slavery, on the application of individuals, as an ordinary exercise of judicial authority. There is not a slave State in the Union, in which independent judicial tribunals are not always open to receive and decide upon petitions or applications for freedom; nor do I know, nor have I heard it alleged, that the decisions of these tribunals are not fair and upright. Such of them as I have seen evince, certainly, these qualities in the judges.

The act of Congress, of the 12th of February, 1793, appears to have been well considered, and to have passed with little opposition. There is no evidence, known to me, that any body at the time regarded any of its provisions as repugnant to religion, liberty, the constitution, or humanity. The two Senators of Massachusetts, at that time, were that distinguished legislator and patriot of our own country, Geo. Cabot; and that other citizen of Massachusetts, among the most eminent of his day for talent, purity of character, and every virtue, Caleb Strong. Mr. Cabot, indeed, was one of the committee for preparing the bill. It appears to have passed the Senate without division. In the House of Representatives it was supported by Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Gerry, both then, I believe, of your county of Essex, (Mr. Goodhue, afterwards a Senator of the United States, and Mr. Gerry, afterwards Vice President of the United States,) Mr. Ames, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Sedgwick, all members from Massachusetts; and was passed by a majority of forty-eight to seven; of these seven, one being from Virginia, one from Maryland, one from New York, and four from the New England States; and of these four, one, Mr. Thacher, from Massachusetts.

I am not aware that there exists any published account of the debates on the passage of this act. I have been able to find none. I have searched the original files, however; and I find among the papers several propositions for modifications and amendments of various kinds; but none suggesting the propriety of any jury trial in the State where the party should be arrested.

For many years, little or no complaint was made against this law, nor was it supposed to be guilty of the offences and enormities which have since been charged upon it. It was passed for the purpose of complying with a direct and solemn injunction of the constitution; it did no more than was believed to be necessary to accomplish that single purpose; and it did that in a cautious, mild manner, to be every where conducted according to judicial proceedings.

I confess, I see no more objections to the provisions of this law, than was seen to them by Mr. Cabot and Mr. Strong, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Gerry; and such provisions appear to me, as they appeared to them, to be absolutely and peremptorily enjoined upon us by the constitution of the country. But since the agitation caused by Abolition societies and Abolition presses has, to such extent, excited the public mind, these provisions have been rendered obnoxious and odious; unwearied endeavors have been made, and but too successfully, to rouse the passions of the people against them; and under the cry of universal freedom, and under that other cry, that there is a rule for the government of public men and private men, which is of superior obligation to the constitution of the country, several of the States have enacted laws to hinder, obstruct, and defeat the enactments of this act of Congress, to the utmost of their power. The Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly decided that it is lawful for State officers and State magistrates to fulfil the duties enjoined upon them by the act of Congress of 1793, unless prohibited by State laws; and, thereupon, prohibitory State laws have been immediately passed, inflicting fine and imprisonment on all State officers and magistrates, who shall presume to conform to these requisitions of the act of Congress. And these prohibitory and penal laws of the States have rendered it imperative on Congress to make further and other provisions for carrying into effect the substantial intention of the act of 1793. And this is the cause of the introduction into the Senate, of a bill on the subject recently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Notwithstanding all that may be said by shallow men, ignorant men, and factious men—men whose only hope of making or of keeping themselves conspicuous, is by incessant agitation and the most reckless efforts to alarm and misguide the people, I know of no persons, in or out of Congress, who wish any thing more to be done on the subject of fugitives from service, than what is essentially necessary, in order to meet the requirements of the constitution, and accomplish the objects of the act of Congress of 1793. And whatever enactments I may deem essential to this purpose, I, for one, shall certainly support, as I feel bound to do by my oath of office, and by every consideration of duty and propriety.

As I have already said, the act of Congress of 1793 made no provision for any trial by jury in the State where the arrest of a fugitive is made. I have considered the subject with a conscientious desire to provide for such jury trial, if possible, in order to allay excitement and remove objections. There are many difficulties, however, attending any such provision; and a main one, and perhaps the only insuperable one, has been created by the States themselves, by making it a penal offence in their own officers to render any aid in apprehending or securing such fugitives, and absolutely refusing the use of their jails for keeping them in custody till a jury could be called together, witnesses summoned, and a regular trial be had. It is not too much to say that to these State laws is to be attributed the actual and practical denial of trial by jury in these cases. These ill considered State laws it is which have absolutely refused the alleged fugitive, as the case now stands, any trial by jury, by refusing those aids and facilities without which a jury trial is impossible.

But, at the same time, nothing is more false than that such jury trial is demanded in cases of this kind by the constitution, either in its letter or in its spirit. The constitution declares that in all criminal prosecutions there shall be a trial by jury; the reclaiming of a fugitive slave is not a criminal prosecution.

The constitution also declares that in suits at common law the trial by jury shall be preserved; the reclaiming of a fugitive slave is not a suit at the common law; and there is no other clause or sentence in the constitution having the least bearing on the subject.

I have seen a publication by Mr. Horace Mann, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, in which I find this sentence. Speaking of the bill before the Senate, he says: "This bill derides the trial by jury secured by the constitution. A man may not lose his horse without a right to this trial, but he may his freedom. Mr. Webster speaks for the South and for slavery, not for the North and for freedom, when he abandons this right." This personal vituperation does not annoy me, but I lament to see a public man of Massachusetts so crude and confused in his legal apprehensions, and so little acquainted with the constitution of his country as these opinions evince Mr. Mann to be. His citation of a supposed case, as in point, if it have any analogy to the matter, would prove that, if Mr Mann's horse stray into his neighbor's field, *he cannot lead him back without previous trial by jury to ascertain the right.* Truly, if what Mr. Mann says of the provisions of the constitution in this publication be a test of his accuracy in the understanding of that instrument, he would do well not to seek to protect his peculiar notions under its sanction, but to appeal at once, as others do, to that higher authority which sits enthroned above the constitution and above the law.

Gentlemen, I am extending these remarks, I fear, to quite too great a length; but there is still one characteristic of this "agitation" too remarkable to be omitted.

A member of Congress from Illinois, of talent and rapidly increasing distinction, (Mr. Bissell,) in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 21st day of February, made these very true and pertinent remarks:

"I am not so unmindful of truth as to deny that, in respect to the subject now under consideration, some of our Southern friends have good cause to complain. But it must have been remarked by all of us that the representatives from those States which have really been aggrieved in this respect are not those who have threatened us with disunion. These threats have come from the representatives of States from which, I venture to say on an average, not one slave escapes in five years. Who ever heard of a slave escaping from Mississippi or Alabama? Where does he go to? Who helps him away? Certainly not the people of the North. Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri, the only States that are really sufferers by the escape of slaves, do not seem to have dreamed of dissolution as a remedy; while the representatives from a few of the extreme Southern States, whence the slaves could no more escape than from the island of Cuba, see ample causes and imperious necessity for dissolving the Union and establishing a "Southern Confederacy" in the alleged fact that their slaves are enticed away by the citizens of the North."

Now, the counterpart of the "agitation" presents an equally singular and striking aspect in the fact that the greatest clamor and outcry have been raised against the cruelty and enormity of the reclamation of slaves in quarters where no such reclamation has ever been made, or if ever made, the instances are so exceedingly few and far between as to have escaped general knowledge. New England, it is well known, is the chosen seat of the abolition presses and the abolition societies. Here it is, principally, that the former cheer the morning by full columns of lamentations over the fate of human beings free by nature, and by a law above the constitution; but sent back, nevertheless, chained and manacled, to slavery and to stripes. And the latter refresh themselves from daily toil by orgies of the night devoted to the same outpourings of philanthropy; mingling all the while their anathemas at what they call "man catching" with the most horrid and profane objurgations of the Christian Sabbath, and indeed of the whole Divine Revelation. They sanctify their philanthropy by irreligion and profanity; they manifest their charity by contempt of God and his commandments.

It is well to inquire what foundation there is for all this rhapsody of opinion and all this violence in conduct. What and how many are the instances of the seizure of fugitive slaves which these persons have seen, or which have happened in New England in their time? And what have been the circumstances of injustice, cruelty, and atrocity attending them? To ascertain the truth in this respect I have made diligent inquiry of members of Congress from the six New England States.—On a subject so general, I cannot be sure, of course, that the information received is entirely accurate, and, therefore, I do not say that the statement which I am about to present may be relied on as altogether correct, but I suppose it cannot be materially erroneous. The result, then, of all I can learn is this: No seizure of an alleged slave has ever been made in Maine. No seizure of an alleged fugitive slave has ever been made in New Hampshire. No seizure of an alleged fugitive slave has ever been made in Vermont. No seizure of an alleged fugitive slave has been made in Rhode Island within the last thirty years. No seizure of an alleged fugitive slave is known to have been made in Connecticut, except one about twenty-five years ago, and in that case the negro was immediately discharged for want of proof of identity. Some instances of the seizure of alleged fugitive slaves are known to have occurred in this generation in Massachusetts; but, except one, their number and their history is uncertain; that one took place in Boston twelve or fifteen years ago; and in that case some charitably disposed persons offered the owner a sum of money which he regarded as less than half the value of the slave, but which he agreed to accept, and the negro was discharged. A few cases, I suppose, may have occurred in New Bedford, but they attracted little notice—nor, so far as I can learn, caused any complaint. Indeed, I do not know that there ever was more than a single case or two arising in that place. Be it remembered that I am speaking of reclamations of slaves made by their masters under the law of Congress. I am not speaking of instances of violent abduction and kidnapping made by persons not professing to be reclaiming their own slaves.

If this be a true account of all that has happened in New England within the last thirty years, respecting the arrest of fugitive slaves, and I believe it substantially is so, what is there to justify the passionate appeals, the vehement and empty declamations, the wild and fantastic conduct, of both men and women, which have so long disturbed and so much disgraced the commonwealth and the country? What is there especially that should induce public men to break loose from all just restraint, fall themselves into the merest vagaries, and fan, with what they call eloquence, the fires, ever ready to kindle, of popular prejudice and popular excitement? I suspect all this to be the effect of that wandering and vagrant philanthropy which disturbs and annoys all that is present in time or place, by heating the imagination on subjects distant, remote, and uncertain.

It is admitted, on all hands, that the necessity for any legal provision for the reclaiming of fugitive slaves is a misfortune and an evil; as it is admitted by nearly all that slavery itself is a misfortune and an evil. And there are States in which the evil attending these reclamations is practically felt. But where the evil really exists, there is comparatively little complaint, and no excitement. Maryland and Pennsylvania, for example, lie, the one on the slave side of the line, the other on the *free* side. Slaves escape from Maryland, flee into Pennsylvania, and are there arrested. These instances are not unfrequent, and usually create no disturbance, and excite no exasperated feeling. In one instance, indeed, a mob assembled to rescue the fugitive, violence ensued and a life was lost. This of course created popular resentment, and for a considerable time agitated the neighborhood. But in general the people of Pennsylvania understand their neighbor's rights, and are willing they should be secured and enjoyed. Massachusetts grows fervid on Pennsylvania wrongs; while Pennsylvania herself is not excited by any sense of such wrongs, and complains of no injustice. The abolitionists of Massachusetts, both the out-and-out and the *quasi*, rend the welkin with sympathies for Pennsylvania, while Pennsylvania would quite as willingly be left to her own care of herself.

Massachusetts tears fall abundantly for Pennsylvania sufferings; but which sufferings, Pennsylvania knows little or nothing of. No people are more opposed to slavery than the people of Pennsylvania. We know, especially, that that great and respectable part of her population, the Friends, have borne their testimony against it from the first. Yet they create no excitement; they seek not to overthrow or undermine the constitution of their country. They know that firmness, steadiness of principle, a just moderation, and unconquerable perseverance are the virtues, the practice of which is most likely to correct whatever is wrong in the constitution of the social system. No doubt there are sometimes to be found Friends subject to the frailty of desiring to become conspicuous, or to the influence of a false sentimentality, or borne away into an atmosphere flickering between light and dark

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1850.

☞ Whig Meeting at the Court House, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ The Whigs of Bladen are requested to meet at the Court House, on Thursday the 6th instant, to appoint Delegates to attend the Whig Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 10th instant, for the selection of a Whig Candidate for Governor.

June 1.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We learn that 857 taxable vehicles passed through Hay Mount Toll Gate, during the month of May, and that the amount of Tolls collected on the 12 miles on which the Company is charging, was $197 18. These 12 miles cost $18,947 64. Income at the rate of aboit 12½ per cent. per annum. Pretty good for this season of the year.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD PROJECTED.—It will be seen below that our citizens are so pleased with the Plank Road system, that they have opened a subscription for another, to penetrate Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and the neighborhood of Anson. A handsome beginning has been made in obtaining subscriptions.

FAYETTEVILLE, 30th May, 1850.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, called at short notice, on motion, Charles Benbow was called to the Chair, and J. M. Rose appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained to be the consideration of the propriety of constructing a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in the county of Stanly, by or near Steel's or Little's Mills, in the county of Richmond.

Samuel H. Christian, Esq., of the county of Montgomery, being called upon, made some remarks in relation to the productiveness of the section of country through which this road is designed to pass.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to take up Subscriptions in the town of Fayetteville for the Stock of this company, viz: J. G. Cook, Col. Thomas Waddill, Henry Lilly, E. J. Hale, and A. W. Steel. And they were directed to take general control of the Books of Subscription and such other matters as may be deemed advisable to get up this company.

On motion, the neighborhoods interested in this Road be requested to hold meetings and appoint committees to procure subscription to the stock of this company.

On motion, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of the meeting that this Road should leave the Town of Fayetteville from Hay street, either by Robinson or Winslow streets.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Town papers.

CHARLES BENBOW, Ch'n.
J. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

From the Census of 1840.

Cabarrus County produced 86,300 bushels of Wheat, 51,998 bushels Oats, 2,034 bushels Rye, 418,180 bushels Corn, 3,880 tons Hay, 4,568,726 lbs. Raw Cotton, 2,672 bbls. Flour.

Montgomery and Stanly produced 48,179 bu. Wheat, 19,539 bu. Oats, 255,496 bu. Corn, 1,550 bbls. Flour, 2,332,222 lbs. Raw Cotton.

Richmond produced 20,347 bu. Wheat, 12,942 bu. Oats, 1,649 bu. Rye, 247,169 bu. Corn, 10,337 lbs. Wool, 31,174 bu. Potatoes, 1,794,154 pounds Cotton.

Anson produced 39,931 bu. Wheat, 108,505 bu. Oats, 416,102 bu. Corn, 11,532 lbs. Wool, 32,744 bu. Potatoes, 9,078,659 lbs. Cotton.

Anson sold in Cheraw, last year, 13,333 bales Cotton, Richmond 2,823, Montgomery 1,225, Union 1,142, Stanly 914, Cabarrus 415, Mecklenburg 407, Lincoln 146, Catawba 84, Iredell 81, Robeson 55, Rowan 52, other counties in North Carolina 34. Total from North Carolina, 20,611. From South Carolina 6,713.

See the call of a public meeting of the friends of a Plank Road to Raleigh.

WHIG MEETINGS.

ROBESON.—The proceedings of a Whig meeting in Robeson have reached us just as we are going to press. After nominating candidates for the Legislature, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the State Convention:—

Neill A. McLean, Wm. Davis, Dr. A. D. McNair, R. E. Troy, D. McLean, Peter Johnson, Daniel McNeill.

STANLY COUNTY.—See proceedings in another column.

CARTERET.—Gov. Manly unanimously recommended for re-nomination. Nine Delegates appointed.

JONES.—30 Delegates appointed.

Rowan County.—A cordial and undivided support pledged to the nominee of the Convention.—53 Delegates appointed.

Caswell.—Resolutions cordially approving the administrations of Gen. Taylor and Gov. Manly unanimously adopted. All fair means pledged to secure the re-election of Gov. Manly, if re-nominated for the distinguished office he fills so well. 18 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

A friend at Laurel Hill informs us that in consequence of the rain on Saturday last no Whig meeting was held. He adds, "I think Gov. Manly is much more popular than he was two years ago. If you recollect, this District supported him then, and but for the way they stood up for him, he would have been defeated. If he gets the nomination I think he will be elected, let who will run against him.

CANDIDATES.

Caswell County.—Geo. Williamson and Capt. Elijah K. Withers, for the Senate. Samuel P. Hill, Col. David S. Johnston, and Capt. Richard Jones, for the Commons. All Locos, and all new men.

Halifax.—Col. A. Joyner for the Senate. Jas. D. Perkins and Richard B. Parker for the Commons. This is the Whig Ticket.

Rutherford.—Gen. John G. Bynum for the Senate. Col. Wright, Major O. G. Holland, and Jas. M. Wier, for the Commons. Whigs.

Stanly and Cabarrus.—Rufus Barringer, Whig, for the Senate.

Stanly.—Messrs. Locke, Stone, Furr, and Herring, all Whigs, for the Commons.

Rowan and Davie.—Col. John A. Lillington, Whig, for the Senate.

Rowan.—A. H. Caldwell and —— Bean, Whigs, for the Commons.

Robeson and Richmond.—Dr. John Malloy, Whig, for the Senate.

Robeson.—John Gunn and Alex'r H. Currie, Whigs; and Wm. McNeill and Neill McNeill, Locos, for the Commons.

Granville.—Col. John Hargrove was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Senate, but has been compelled to decline. N. E. Cannedy is the Locofoco candidate. For the Commons, Col. Charles R. Eaton, James Amis, and Wm. Blacknell, Whigs; but Mr. Blacknell has declined.—Wm. H. Lyon, Jas. M. Bullock, and Littlebury Stone, Locos.

Guilford.—For the Senate, John A. Gilmer; for the House of Commons, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, Wm. E. Edwards and Peter Adams.

FLORAL COLLEGE.—The examination of the young Ladies of this Institution, last week, was attended by an unusually large concourse from the neighboring counties of this State and Districts of South Carolina. We learn that the Pupils acquitted themselves greatly to the credit of themselves and their Instructers.

The Fair held by the Ladies of Centre Church, for the benefit of that Church, produced about $840.

UNPRECEDENTED PASSAGE FROM EUROPE.

The new steamer Asia arrived at Halifax in 8 days and 17 hours from Liverpool—the shortest passage ever made.

Her news is to the 18th ult. Cotton had risen ⅛d. Fair Uplands 7¼d. Sales of the week 48,000 bales. Flour had risen 1s. 6d. to 2s. Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

The sudden departure of the French and Russian Ministers from England had caused a panic. It was found that the Greek question had led to serious difficulties. In Parliament the Queen's Ministry were questioned on the subject, and their explanations were not considered satisfactory. Consols fell from 96⅛ to 93⅛, but subsequently rallied to 95⅝.

Paris was in an unsettled state, with serious fears of an insurrection.

A rupture between England and France in consequence of a junction, evidently long meditated, on the part of Louis Napoleon with Russia, Austria and Bavaria, is the startling possibility announced by this packet.

In the National Assembly, the Ministry stated a demand had been made of an explanation from England; that the answer was not satisfactory; and that President Bonaparte, after taking the advice of his Council, had recalled the ambassador at London.

The European Times pronounces the Asia the finest specimen of an ocean going vessel ever launched.

"Her length over all is about 300 feet, and she will measure no less than 2250 tons. Her paddle-wheels are 30 feet diameter, moved by two magnificent engines of 800 horse power, (150 horse power more than the Europa) They are supplied by four enormous boilers, which can be worked together or separately. The general arrangements of the cabins and berths are somewhat similar to the previous vessels of this line. The accommodation, however, is altogether upon a larger, airier, and statelier scale.

"The main saloon is a noble apartment, having about seven feet six inches of head room. Besides this main saloon, there are two roomy gentlemen's cabins, and a ladies' or cabin drawing-room.—There is accommodation for about 140 first class passengers, for whose use, comfort and luxury, there is a well selected library, with newspapers and periodicals, a smoking room, surgeon's room, icehouse, cow house, carpenter's room, bakehouse, cookhouse, sixteen feet square."

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The following is the provision of the law of 1818, under which the President despatched the naval force to arrest the expedition against Cuba:—

"That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, *begin*, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any *colony*, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Another section of this law empowers the President to employ the land and naval forces, when necessary to execute the law.

How there can be any question as to the right and duty of the President to execute such a law, would be unaccountable, but for the fact that the Union long since avowed, that let the future wear what face it might, that paper would oppose the Administration to the bitter end. Under such a principle of action, if the President had *not* moved against the expedition, the Union would have assailed him just as fiercely as it now does for taking steps to arrest it. The only difference would have been, that in that case the Union would have been right, as it is now wrong; it would have contended *for* the law, as it now does against it. The Union admits that "good faith and friendship require us, according to the national law, not to give aid or countenance to hostile movements on a friendly power from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States;" but it contends that the army and navy should only be employed to "aid the civil authorities, in serving a warrant, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by some court of competent authority." And upon such a ridiculous pretext does the Union hang its ponderous columns of abuse of the President, and denounce him as an enemy to freedom!

Another great fire has occurred in Charleston. About 20 large stores on Hayne and Market Streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Charleston Hotel, were destroyed on Wednesday morning last. The loss is from $350,000 to $400,000. The Hotel was on fire, and damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. A very large amount was insured. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

The Corner stone of the Monument to the memory of Col. Louis D. Wilson was laid at Tarborough on the 22d ult. with great ceremony, in the presence of 2500 to 3000 people.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The Richmond Whig says,—

"As to Democratic harmony—with our knowledge of the facts—it is really funny to hear it talked of. There is not only an impalpable gulf between the Northern and Southern Democracy—but even in the bosom of the Southern Democracy, there is a feud, which no medicine can cure. And to come nearer home, there is something like discord in the midst of that precious band of brothers—the Virginia delegation. A majority of the delegation (8 of the 15 Democrats, including the Senators,) are understood to be opposed not only to Messrs. Foote and Ritchie's Compromise, but hold in intense detestation the Washington Union itself. They were active agents in getting up the new Southern organ, which is more specially designed to cut up the Union by the roots. Many signs indicate that the war is to be a bitter one. Gen. Bayly sides with Mr. Ritchie, as in duty bound, and talks about the "—— nonsense" of Mason and that set. Col. McMullen, Mr. Parker and the rest of the family, of course, rally to the support of the waning chief of the House;—while Messrs. Millson, Seddon, Hunter, & Co., are, above all things, anxious to pitch that venerable curiosity into the Potomac."

The notorious *Honorable* William J. Brown is about to become Editor of the Indiana State Journal, which his son has purchased from "the Chapmans," who will no longer be allowed to "crow." The Browns, father and son, say in their prospectus, that the paper "will be thoroughly and radically democratic;" and that "it will know no enemies but the enemies of democracy." Time was when a man would have said that he would know no enemies but the enemies of his *country*.

The Union wishes the editor "abundant success;" and passes a high compliment on him for all the qualities required in an Editor. And thus the Union, which claims to be, *par excellence*, the friend of the South, praises Brown, the man who promised all that Giddings and his abolition squad wanted, in consideration of their votes for him for Speaker!

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The article on our first page possesses much interest for all who live in a pine region.

We are deeply pained to have to announce the death of the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, a Senator of South Carolina. He expired at his lodgings in this city last evening, after a brief illness, and has thus early followed to the tomb the eminent statesman whose vacant place he so recently arrived here to fill. Mr. Elmore was a man of pure and elevated character, and of the most amiable manners, and few gentlemen were as much esteemed as he was by those who knew him.

National Intelligencer, May 30.

MR. WEBSTER.—We publish an admirable letter from Mr. Webster on the fugitive slave question. As the Richmond Whig says:

"It places the subject in so clear a light, that it appears wonderful how there could ever have been any doubt upon it in any quarter whatever. Such is the privilege of genius. Common minds argue, refine, and mistify, until the subject becomes inextricably involved. The man of genius, with a single touch, removes all doubts and difficulties, simplifies whatever is intricate, pours light on whatever is dark, and enables the most narrow understanding to grasp it at once in all its details. In two short sentences, he disperses a main argument of the anti-slavery men, into air. These gentlemen had insisted upon the right of the slave to be tried by a jury, averring that such trial is guarantied by the Constitution. The Constitution, says Mr. Webster, guaranties the trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions. The reclamation of a fugitive slave is not a criminal prosecution. It also preserves the trial by jury in suits at Common Law. The reclaiming of a fugitive slave is not a suit at Common Law. There is the whole constitutional argument in a nut-shell, stated in such terms as to defy contradiction. Mr. Mann and his argument are annihilated by a single wipe of the lion's paw."

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The May No. of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine contains a most interesting and important article on this subject, throwing much light on the present condition of the cotton trade and manufacture, and accounting in a great measure for the small comparative influence on prices of the enormous deficiency of the supply. The writer shows, that notwithstanding the abundance of money, the prices of the leading articles of sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, tea, and wheat, have not only been falling for months past, but that the consumption of all of them has materially decreased. At the root of all this he unhesitatingly places the free trade legislation of England, which, by admitting the cheap grain of the East into competition with that of the farmers of England, has so depressed the agricultural interest as to disable it from being as much as usual consumers either of produce or of manufactures. Agriculture in England is *the* great interest. Cripple that, and every other feels the blow. The effect already has been, as above stated, that produce and manufactures are alike dull of sale and depressed in price, and that a better class of farmers than ever before left the country are now emigrating to the United States.—The whole community appear to be economising, and denying to themselves their usual comforts, and even necessaries of life. This is carried so far, that the salaries of clergymen, and the amounts of pew-rents, have in many instances been reduced, even to the extent of one-half.

Under this state of things, the consumption of cotton, which in 1849, to April 12th, was 29,475 bales per week, is this year, to same date, 23,176 bales per week,—a falling off of 6,299 bales per week. It is evident, of course, that one-fifth of all the machinery, and one-fifth of all the laborers, in the manufacturing establishments of England, have been thrown out of employment. The consequent distress, and consequent inability to consume, are manifest. And notwithstanding this diminished manufacture, whilst the raw material rose 50 per cent. goods rose only 27 per cent.—And it is a most remarkable and significant fact, that out of this reduced manufacture, the shipments to the United States of cotton fabrics has largely increased; so much so, that *in two months, more than half as great a quantity of cotton goods was shipped to the United States as was shipped during the whole year* 1849. The effect of this has been to break down the home market for our own manufactures. For, not only are these goods made more cheaply by the pauper labor of Europe, than in this country, but we have the admission of this writer of the fact, that when exported to this country they are frequently sold at a heavy loss to the shipper. This is the way in which all fair prices of our own fabrics are unsettled, the profitableness of our own manufactures destroyed, their doors necessarily closed, and the operatives thrown out of employment, a state of things which exists now to so serious an extent, and which must become still more general.

The writer, after stating the now ascertained fact that the last crop of cotton will not reach 2,000,000 of bales—the preceding one was 2,728,000—and that of those two millions, 600,000, or nearly one-third, will be required to supply our own factories, adds,—

"It is obvious, from the above circumstances, that the American planters, and the holders of cotton in that country and in Liverpool, have the manufacturer at this moment within their grasp, and will be enabled to extort from his necessities still higher prices than those which have for months past rendered his business a losing one. The stocks of cotton held in the manufacturing districts are unprecedentedly light, and those of goods have been of late considerably reduced. But can an advance be secured on the manufactured article, corresponding with that demanded for the raw material? Few people believe this to be practicable. With the exception of a little temporary activity in the demand of goods for the East Indian market, towards the middle of last month, the gloomy feeling existing in every branch of the trade had deepened, and the demand for nearly every article perceptibly lessened. The accounts received by export houses from foreign markets are not of a character to encourage further operations; and the demand for the home trade remains very limited. In broad terms, *the leading foreign markets are glutted for months to come, and the population throughout the agricultural districts, and in the large towns of the kingdom as well, are diminishing their consumption of cotton and other fabrics to the lowest possible point.* With respect to the foreign trade, the worst feature is the falling off in the demand from the U. States, to which I showed that, in the first two months of this year, we had shipped goods equal to the one-half of last year's exports. The returns for these shipments may be expected to be very unsatisfactory. On this subject, the last steamer (the Niagara) brought the following report:—

"'The spring trade of New York *had disappointed all classes.* Early in January there was an unusually active demand. High prices were obtained, and large sales were made; since then business had fallen off, and *the month of March, which ought to have been the best, had been extremely dull—more so than had been known for many years.* The stock of British and other foreign dry goods was not large, but the demand was small.'"

"From this market expectations of the most sanguine character had been previously indulged in, which are thus rudely dashed to the ground.

"As yet the manufacturing community, stunned by the conviction which has been forced upon them of their desperate position, have formed no definite resolution as to the course to be pursued. For a week or two longer, it is possible that a portion of them may make further fruitless efforts to keep down the market for the raw material, which will now be held by speculators, aided by the abundant funds in the hands of bankers, with the certainty of ultimately realising higher rates. In the opinion of parties acquainted intimately with the whole circumstances of the trade, the only available course for spinners is to decrease consumption still further, by an extension of the system of working short time, or by closing a considerable portion of the mills altogether. Profitable working, even without an increase in the price of the raw material, is out of the question, with markets in their present depressed condition. But with such an advance as must be paid, if even the present reduced rate of consumption is to go on, the business would be perfectly ruinous."

The result to which this able writer comes, and which he says is admitted by a large portion of the mercantile and manufacturing community, is, that *"a most trying and fearful crisis is at hand."*

It is because we have entertained the same fears as to our own country, that we have taken the trouble to give this brief sketch of a very remarkable paper. The regular business of our country has been greatly unsettled by several disturbing causes, which not even the present abundance of money will altogether counteract. With no disposition unnecessarily to alarm any one, we feel disposed to caution our readers against expansion, speculation, and every thing which may disable them from safely weathering a storm, should one occur.

Among the causes of anxiety as to the monetary condition of our own country, California is a most prominent one. About fourteen millions in gold have been received thence; but at least forty millions have been carried there. The difference is almost a dead loss. It has been expended in carrying 100,000 people there, or in shipments of goods which probably will not in the aggregate pay half cost and charges. At the last advices merchandize was selling at as low prices as here, and yet there were 500 vessels on the way there, with full cargoes. The loss will be terrible. Besides this, many of those who have gone off have left creditors behind, taking their means with them, instead of paying their debts. This has reduced the Spring trade, and the Spring remittances.

The duties collected at the custom houses for the first quarter of this year amounted to upwards of eleven millions of dollars. Locofocoism considers this a sign of great prosperity, and shouts over it. But these goods cost, including the duties, (and saying nothing about the quantity imported free of duty,) fifty-five millions of dollars—or at the rate of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars a year. Can the country pay for such an amount of foreign goods? For the present they are paid for in government, State, and corporation stocks, which go over by every packet. But these must be paid for in money in process of time.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, the N. York Branch Mint bill was further discussed. Mr. Davis of Miss. offered an amendment, to establish two assaying offices in California. Mr. Underwood revived Mr. Benton's proposition to establish a Branch Mint at San Francisco. And Mr. Badger gave notice of an amendment to strike out New York and insert San Francisco, as the place for the only Branch to be established.

The Compromise bill was taken up.

Mr. Mason of Va. supported the provision respecting the record to be taken to reclaim fugitive slaves. He opposed the section giving the slave trial by jury, when brought back. He opposed the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He also opposed the admission of California with present boundaries—and the taking the slave territory of Texas and adding it to New Mexico. He advocated running the line 36 30 through from Texas to the Pacific, and territorial Governments without the proviso for New Mexico, Utah and California, South of 36 30.—He would never vote to exclude the South below 36 30.

Mr. Clay asked whether if 36 30 were adopted, an express recognition of slavery South of the line would be required?

Mr. Mason said it would not.

Mr. Clay said that, if the whole South would take that, he would hesitate long before he would refuse it.

Mr. Cass asked what would be gained by running the line through Utah and New Mexico?

Mr. Berrien said, the gain, and it would be a great deal, would be 4½ degrees to the South in California.

On Tuesday, after Mr. Turney of Tenn. had spoken on removals from office, the Compromise bill came up.

Mr. Underwood spoke an hour against Mr. Davis's amendment, and in favor of passing the bill without any reference to slavery at all.

Mr. Dayton was in favor of the plan suggested by the President.

Mr. Hale made a speech upon the conduct of Northern men, and depicted their probable fate for passing this bill. He denounced the bill in all its aspects.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa replied, and repudiated Hale and Seward as exponents of Northern sentiment. He repudiated the Wilmot Proviso in any shape, or at any time. He would vote for the Compromise and for the Fugitive Slave bill. Disunion could only be effected by sectional parties.

Messrs. Hale, Dodge, Berrien and Dayton, continued the discussion, until adjournment.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, in presenting a petition from Berks county, Pennsylvania, representing the distress caused to the iron and coal interests of that quarter by the tariff of 1846, said,—

Mr. President, I have heard with great concern that those interests referred to in Pennsylvania are suffering, and that a great number of their furnaces are out of blast, and the laborers are dismissed. I have heard, with reference to some other interests connected with manufacturing, that a great deal of distress is prevailing. I am very sorry for it. Of one thing, however, the country may be assured, that until this unhappy question of slavery is settled in some way or other, Congress will not, Congress cannot look to any other of the great interests of the country. For myself, I say, with perfect truth, that so completely has my mind been engrossed and monopolized by the importance of this subject, and by the consequences of a failure on the part of Congress to settle this question, that I have been utterly unable to look to any other subject of national interest with the care that it demands. I have not felt an emotion, I declare solemnly, I have not felt an emotion connected with party politics since the commencement of the present session; so entirely is my mind engrossed with the desire to settle this question, and leave legislation once more free to survey the interests of the country, and do what those interests may require. Sir, if we can make such an adjustment, for one I shall be disposed to look with care into these interests, and, without attempting to introduce any extravagant system of protection for any of them, I shall be disposed to look at them; and I am sure I speak the sentiments of most of the members on both sides of this chamber, when I say, they will be disposed to give that attention to these interests which they require.

I am happy to be able to avow, and to announce to the country, that I have had, in my anxiety to settle the questions connected with the institution of slavery, a free intercourse with many democratic friends. I have known them better, and appreciated them more, than when looking at them through the eyes of party; and I am strongly inclined to believe that they, as well as the other side of the house, will be disposed to look into these distressed portions of the manufacturing interests; and if there is a real necessity for doing something, moderate and not extravagant—something to save them from ruin—I am persuaded that all parts of the house will come up to the rescue. But I cannot repeat too often that till we settle these great questions which are now threatening to divide the country, it will be utterly impossible to look at any others. I move that the petition be received, and laid on the table.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was debated at great length. It was supported by Messrs. Dickinson, Seward, and Douglass, and earnestly opposed by Messrs. Badger, Dawson, Sturgeon, Pearce, and King. It was advocated on the ground that it cost the merchants of New York as much as $50,000 a year in some years to transport gold to Philadelphia to be coined; and opposed because the new mint would cost a million, and then require $60,000 to $70,000 a year to work it.

The Senate rejected, 21 to 31, a motion of Mr. Badger to strike out New York; and finally passed the bill, 34 to 17.

On Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Gurley opened the proceedings of the Senate with an appropriate prayer, in which he referred to the loss the Senate had suffered in the death of another of its members.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, rose, and in a most impressive speech, and in terms befitting the melancholy duty now devolved upon him, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Elmore, who only a few days ago came on here to take the place of Mr. Calhoun, whose death the whole nation yet mourns.

He concluded by offering resolutions that the Senate would attend his funeral, which is to take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Hunter, who, with Messrs. Yulee, Webster, and Davis, of Miss., spoke briefly but eloquently of the talents and exalted character of the deceased.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the report of the select Committee on the Doorkeeper was considered.

Mr. Brown of Miss. moved a resolution dismissing the Doorkeeper.

Mr. Inge moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Passed, ayes 96, nays 68.

Mr. Crowell moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Lost, ayes 100, nays 63.

The California question was further discussed by Mr. Thomas of Tenn. and Mr. Bennett of N. York.

Tuesday was devoted to the consideration of bills respecting the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota.

On Wednesday, territorial business again.

On Thursday, the House met and immediately adjourned till to-morrow, to attend the funeral of Mr. Elmore.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN STANLY.

Previous notice having been given, a portion of the citizens of Stanly County assembled at the Court House in Albemarle, on Thursday, the 30th of May, 1850.

The meeting was organized by appointing Eldridge L. Parker, Esq. Chairman, and Preston W. Wooley, Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been briefly explained by J. M. McCorkle, Esq.,

On motion of Joshua Hearne, Esq. the Chairman appointed Dr. F. J. Kron, Davidson Hearne, and J. M. McCorkle, Esqs., a Committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; who, after consultation, reported, through Dr. Kron, the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Whigs of the State propose to hold a Convention, on Monday the 10th of June next, in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating as a Candidate for Governor, a tried advocate of Whig policy, intelligent to promote, and patriotic to have at heart, the good of the whole State: Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of said Convention, and recommend that delegates be sent thereto from this County, to aid in the selection of a proper person, whereby to secure the continuance of a policy whose aim is peace, union, and prosperity at home, and National honor at all times, and everywhere.

Resolved, That although we do not wish, in the least degree, to impede the free action of our Delegates by the expression of a preference, yet we could not justly refrain from expressing the unqualified approbation due to able and faithful public servants; hence, we take pride in proclaiming, that in Gov. Manly, we have an intelligent, honest, and patriotic Chief Magistrate, to whom we will again give our warm support, should he be the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That by expressing our anxiety to secure a Whig Governor, we mean to declare our unbounded attachment to these United States, in their Union, the impregnable citadel of human rights, unable, as we are, to conceive the welfare of North Carolina, separate from the union of all the States, and that Whig policy is the best guaranty of the perpetuity of their union.

Resolved, That we consider it the greatest among the abundant blessings of Providence, to behold a Whig in the Presidential Chair; able and determined to maintain the integrity of the Union by all the power with which he is armed; that with him we prosper in peace, as we triumphed in war; not intruded on from any quarter; not inflicting on any body.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approbation to those Whig members of Congress from this State who exert their talents, or cast their votes to support an administration both well-meaning and well-doing.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to represent this County in the proposed Convention.

In compliance with the last Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates, viz:

Dr. M. T. Waddill, W. S. Pemberton, Dr. F. J. Kron, John J. Freeman, Marvel Kirk, Jennings Crowell, Daniel A. G. Palmer, Thomas Rowland, Edmund Almond, Hardy Hatley, Mathias Furr, Benjamin Barbee, Jordan Kenhedy, Myrick Harward, Reuben Kendall, Edward W. Davis, James M. Crump, P. W. Wooley, A. C. Freeman, and John F. Stone.

On motion of Dr. Kron, the Chairman was added to the number.

On motion of Dr. Kron, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published.

On motion of E. W. Davis, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of J. M. McCorkle, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. L. PARKER, Ch'n.
P. W. WOOLEY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO KATE. OF WILMINGTON.

By Domino Sampson, Esq.

O! string again your sweet guitar,
And while your hands are o'er it stealing,
Strike but a note, a single note,
Of soft and melancholy feeling.

Strike but a note, a single note.
Just touch it with a straying finger,
For one whose spirit round the spot
Where first we met still loves to linger.

I would not that ye dwell upon
A theme of deep and touching sadness,
But rather that ye wake to life
The strains of hope, of love, of gladness.

Of hope—that we may meet again;
Of love—that we may love when meeting;
Of gladness—that our lives may be
Of bliss and joy, nor frail nor fleeting.

O! could I hear those strains again,
When Music threw her mantle o'er thee,
And all the spirits of her train
Were bid by her to kneel before thee!

They knelt with gladness,—*and I knelt*
With joy, with hope, with every feeling;
They rose again; but, lovely girl,
Before your shrine I still am kneeling.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We are pleased to find, from the following resolution, that the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society have adopted a plan which we hope will be found acceptable to the patriotic citizens of this country, and be calculated to afford aid to the great and noble object which they have undertaken:

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, May 28, 1850.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take up collections throughout the Union on the approaching anniversary of American Independence in aid of the great Washington National Monument now being erected in this city.

Papers throughout the Union will please copy.

Edmund Burke has withdrawn from the Union newspaper, as the associate Editor with Mr. Ritchie.

Atrocious Murder.—On Wednesday night, at about 9 o'clock, a negro girl the property of Mr. Samuel R. Potter, was shot through the head with buckshot and immediately killed, in the second story of his own mansion. The loaded gun with which the act was committed was Mr. Potter's, and left by him in the room where the homicide was perpetrated. A singular mystery rests upon the affair. A coroner's Jury was held on the body on the succeeding day, who pronounced that the deceased was killed by some person unknown. A negro boy, the property of Joshua G. Wright, Esq., has been arrested on suspicion, and is now undergoing a Judicial examination. The residence of Mr. Potter is in the most public part of the Town; and the family were all at home at the time.

Wilmington Aurora.

A HIGH TREE AND TALL STORY.

A California correspondent of the Salem Gazette, Joseph S. Wallis, says that Col. Temple Tebbets, formerly of Lewiston Falls, Me., cut a tree of the redwood species in California, which was two hundred and fifty-four feet high, and measured at the top two feet in diameter, and at the butt twelve feet in diameter, and the tree was worked into lumber one hundred and forty feet from the butt, where it measured five feet in diameter. There was made from this giant of the forest one hundred and ten M. shingles; six M. clapboards; four thousand feet three-by-four joists, twenty-two feet long; and there was left, at a moderate calculation, from seventy to eighty cords of wood. The clapboards were sold for $500 per M., the shingles for $35 per M., the joists for $375 per M., and the remaining part of the tree would readily sell in San Francisco for firewood, at $40 per cord; thus, at a safe estimation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of these primeval forests, the neat little sum of $11,350.

We would be inclined to doubt the above story, did it not appear in print; but we are somewhat like the old lady who told a pretty tough yarn, the truth of which one of her hearers begged leave to doubt. "It's as true as can be," said she, "did not I read it in the newspaper!" We have great faith in newspapers! The above tree must bear some slight resemblance to an oak we once read of which grew near the Father of Waters. A Mississippian was bragging to a Yankee of the fertility of the soil in his region. To give a practical illustration of his subject he said that he went to the woods to cut down an oak tree. After he had chopped away for about a week or ten days he thought he would take a walk round the tree, just to see how much more he had to cut. When he got to the other side he saw another man chopping away on the same oak. "I say," says our friend, "how long have you been cutting?" "Just three weeks," says the stranger. The tree was so thick round that they did not hear the sound of each other's axes!—*N. C. Argus.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McNair, Mr. THOS. McLERAN to Miss CATHARINE D., younger daughter of the late Thos. Evans, Esq.; all of this county.

In Christ Church, Rockfish, on the 1st inst., by Rev. George Benton, Mr. JOSHUA LOVETT, to Miss ELIZABETH WADE. At the same time and place, Mr. SOLOMON GALE, to Miss GINCEY WADE, all of that place.

On Thursday morning last, in the vicinity of Wilmington, by the Rev. Geo. Benton, Rector of Christ Church, Rockfish, Mr. B. I. HOWZE, Secretary and Treasurer of Deep River Navigation Company, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of H. L. Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. ISABELLA MURCHISON, relict of the late John Murchison, Jr.

In Coffee county, Ala., on 28th April last, Mr. WM. BAKER, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., aged 27 years.

In Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th ult., Col. WM. J. OLDHAM, of congestive chill, aged 57 years. Col. Oldham was from Fayetteville N. C.

In New York, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. JOHN MARTINE, aged 76 years, (father of Messrs. J. H. & J. Martine, of this town.)

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., of chronic disease, Mr. JOHN McDONALD, aged 67.

In Ashborough, on the 21st instant, in his 26th year, Dr. JOHN M. BRANDON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 29.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for A S Brown, A A McKethan, A H Whitfield, Hall & Hall, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, D McFadyen, R Faucett, J A Gretter, S T Pfhol, R D McNeill, N Boyden, Jenkins & Roberts, Cane Creek Co, H Ledford, J H Coffman, E Belo, M W McNair, Isaac Long, Capt Bradford, P Roseborough, J Utley, Brown & James, C T Haigh & Son, J Cowles, E Shaub, Dr J H Crawford, Mickie & Ashe, W B & T S Jordan, Montgomery Factory, W T Willibar, M L Van Eaton, J W Baker, A W Steel, L H Webb, M & T J Andrews, Thos Hill, T S Lutterloh, J Fink, E Fuller, J B Melvin, O Strickland, W J Clements & Co, W McIntyre.

May 30.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for E W Willkings, H Branson & Son, S J Hinsdale, D McNeill, M & A Waldauer, Cook & Johnson, Cook & Taylor, Daniel Johnson, P P Johnson, A Johnson & Co, J D Eccles, J W Wright, A A McKethan, G Deming, Brown, Overman & Co, E Belo, J B Melvin, King & Hege.

May 31.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for C A Brown, Tyson & Person, Union Factory, Stanly & Murrow, W Lassiter, Scott & McAdoo, C A McMillan, E Fuller, H A London, E Belo, J Newland & Son, W S Gilmer, Rockfish Co, D Bullard, H Bryant, Wolf & Co, L F Carr, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Banner, J H & J Martine, J W Baker, A McLauchlin, Earnhardt & Martin, J M Sykes, Taylor & Underwood, J Rouse, J M Smith, S W Smith, J R Grier, J Cooley, Maj J Powell, A S McMillan, G Bryant.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 23—Prussian Brig Die Tranbe from New York, Brig Helvellyn from Kennebunk, Me. 24—Schr Elouise from New York. 25—Schr Alaric from New York. 27—Schrs Samuel Butler from Baltimore, Mary & Eliza from Baltimore, United States from Georgetown, S. C. 28—Schr C B Glover from Conwayboro', S. C. 29—Schr Mary Powell from New York.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:—

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c., &c.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

on account of its great popularity has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.*

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect: because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14-1ew

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other Line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

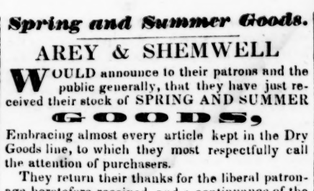
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Husk's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

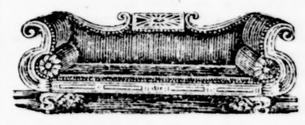
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

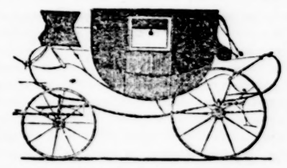
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they